

Table 3.3.2 shows the results of six annual CBW surveys conducted in Tennessee. Prevalence estimates were consistently around 0.1% (100 per 100,000). The prevalence of HIV among black females (0.3% or 300 per 100,000) was estimated at 10 times higher than among white females (.03% or 30 per 100,000).

Table 3.3.3. shows that as for HIV, Shelby County had the highest proportion of HIV seroprevalence by region based on the CBW survey at 55%, followed by Davidson County at 19%. The seropositivity proportions in other regions ranged between 1% and 4% of the total. Comparing HIV-positive rates per 100,000 by region, Shelby had a rate that is 2.6 times higher than the average for all regions. The HIV case rates for Davidson and Hamilton Counties were relatively high. Lowest rates are observed for South Central, East and Northwest Tennessee.

Table 3.3.4 reveals very little difference in percent positive observed among white females above age 14. The 20-24 year age-group and those 40 years and older showed the highest proportion (0.4%). But data for older age-groups are unstable due to low numbers of cases. Among black females, the highest proportions were among 20 to 24 year-olds (0.37%).

Among the highest HIV seroprevalence rates per 100,000 by age were those for black females aged 40 and over (427) and aged 20-24 (371). Rates among white females peaked in the age-groups 40 and older (39.5 per 100,000) and 20 to 24 (38). No positive HIV test results were found for white females under 15 years of age, and only one seropositive result was obtained for black females under 15.

In all but one age-group over 14, HIV seroprevalence rates among black females were 10 to 12 times higher than among white females. Among 35-39 year-old females, prevalence among blacks was 7 times higher than among whites. Overall, HIV prevalence for black females was 10.6 times higher than for white females (Table 3.3.4.).

CBW survey data (Table 3.3.5.) suggest that HIV seroprevalence per 100,000 was highest among 20 to 24 year-olds (129), followed by 15 to 19 and 40 and older females (117 and 118, respectively). The age-groups, 25-29 and 30-34 had rates of 88 and 81 per 100,000, respectively. Females under 15 had the same low rates of HIV infection as among females 35 to 39 (around 37-38 per 100,000). HIV seroprevalence estimates among CBW are broken down by CBW survey period and age-group in Table 3.3.5.

3.3.3. Local Seroprevalence Studies Conducted by TDH

Results of other HIV seroprevalence surveys are presented in Table 3.3.6. A few highlights of these survey results are a suggested prevalence of HIV infection among all females in the Memphis Women's Health Clinic sample (site #1) of 0.2%, with a range from 0.2%-0.5%. Positive HIV test results were confined to black females. The vast majority of clinic clients were black females. Overall prevalence was 0.3% for black